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# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1785.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER III.

BEDRAGGLED up to the knees, ſpattered up to the ears, out of breath, and jaded like a hunter who had been ſpurred 12 hours after a red fox, have I been toiling, moiling, and trudging through thick and thin, after this anti-teſt fogger, and have only penetrated into his ninth page---But as I hope my readers will allow that I have hunted him fairly, without croſſing his ring, running him with a ſcent breaſt high, over hill and dale, through creek and ſwamp, I flatter myſelf they will ſtick to the chace without being flung out until I kennel him, or ſeize his *bruſh*, and then, my maſters, you ſhall draw lots who ſhall wear it in their hats. And though ſome may ſneer, and think that this is reverſing the order of things, by advancing the tail above the head---yet I could quote you a hundred very reſpectable inſtances of this *reverſation* in every department, *an pleaſe you honors and gentlemen of the jury*. And this brings me very aptly to the point where my adverſary introduces *jurymen* in his ninth page. Says he, "by the 9th ſection of the teſt-law, a non-juror cannot ſerve on juries." Why can any man expect us to grant this privilege? whoſe property, whoſe life would have been ſafe with ſuch men? whoſe public accounts could ſtand the teſt of their rancour? where is the man that would have touched a farthing of public money, if theſe creatures were to ſit in judgment on his expenditures? It was a time of hurry and confuſion, and no reaſonable whig could expect that a man would account with preciſion for all his diſburſements. 'Tis enough that the ſervice was performed. We have carried our point, and there is only a debt of about two hundred thouſand per annum for ever incurred for the whole ſtate of Pennſylvania, for the payment of which impoſts are now laid and laying---and let me tell you it might have been a great deal worſe. I can aſſure you there were not fleecers wanting amongſt us; but, as I ſaid, it is well it was no worſe---if we do but pay off the intereſt---never mind the principal. The debt will prove a bond of union to keep us together. In the next paragraph we are ſerved with another diſh of "crowned heads." I wiſh in my heart all the calves heads in the ſtate were well dreſſed and brought before us. I can tell our author there would not be ſo many *officious* men left to traze the ſtate as we now find. But it ſeems theſe monarch's heads "are employed in collecting anecdotes of our country." What if they are? I can tell them they will not find greater rogues in office here, than in their own courts. Surely *they* are deſpotic enough, without hunting for examples of deſpotiſm amongſt us. I will venture to aſſert, that there is not a *Prince* in Europe who does not in his heart applaud our conduct in keeping up this act. Is it not the grand art and myſtery of royalty, to govern by either *power* or *influence*? If all men had a right to vote in England, and their elections were annual, do you imagine the King could venture upon any extenſive operation? Or do you ſuppoſe they would have made ſuch a ſtand as they did againſt the force of the whole world? No, no---by the time an armament fitted out to reach the Eaſt-Indies had got to the Cape of Good-Hope, a new election would have taken place, new men, new meaſures, and a recal. Why old England would have had her fleets and armies whipped about like ſo many tops, ſpinning for the diverſion of all Europe. If you wiſh to annihilate the power of England, ſend over our author and his adherents, to inſtil into the minds of the people an idea of *univerſal equality in voting*. Get this once effected, and *down comes power* and all their grandees. They would crumble down hill like the locomotive plantations in Barbados, and end their exiſtence in the ocean of commonality. But let no man expect that the good conſtitutional whigs of Pennſylvania, who have got the power into their hands, will ſow the ſeeds of their own diſſolution by emancipating the non-jurors, whoſe chains are chains of ſteel, ſo perfectly caſe-hardened, that every good conſtitutionaliſt muſt earneſtly hope no republican file ſhall cut them aſunder. Let us have the power a little longer, and *we will have ſeptennial elections of our own*.

What an agile creature is our author. After darting acroſs the Atlantic to the courts of Europe, we find him in the next line, cheek by jole with our "ſiſter ſtates."

"So wonderful his expedition,
When you have not the leaſt ſuſpicion,
He's with you like an apparition."

An apparition, ſay you, to frighten our "ſiſter ſtates." Pogh! 'twas only a quotation.---Our ſiſter ſtates are aſſembled by our author upon a very philoſophic ſubject. Not that you need ſuppoſe he means any ſarcaſm on the worthy Philoſophical Society---for old women amongſt ſuch a grave aſſemblage of wiſe men would look a little outre. However, by the by, I can tell him, if there are no old women in that ſociety, it is more than can be ſaid of ſome other public bodies who aſſemble for the good of the people. But to the point----"Our ſiſter ſtates, we are told, are all bringing the minds of their citizens to a *focus* in all their laws." Happy country, happy legiſlators, where phiſoſophy and law go hand-in-hand. I ſuppoſe it is our ſiſter Maryland and our ſiſter New-Jerſey, to whom ſuch focal compliments are paid. No wonder, indeed, that *they* ſhould be enlightened with ſplendor far exceeding our poor benighted ſtate, when we recollect that the political ſun of our hemiſphere becomes ſtationary with them twice a year, whilſt *we* obtain but a tranſient flaſh, as the fiery ball glides over our drooping plains, leaving us in deeper darkneſs. Oh! that ſome of our leaders had been ſnatched up by the mighty bob of this vibrating pendulum (as a ſatyriſt lately characterized the honorable Congreſs) and ſwung through the air, until they became perfectly ignited with the particles of this glorious luminary! Then might we equalize in honor with our ſiſter ſtates, and bring our laws to a focus too. But, alas! our darkneſs is likely to remain upon us; for 'tis rumored, that juſt when the bob ſwung over the barracks of this city, where ſome of the Pennſylvania line were playing a game of tennis for *a few hundred pounds worth of certificates*, one of the fellows, with his racket in his hand, gave it ſo accelerated a velocity, by a ſmart ſtroke on the bottom, as ſent it, like a ſchool boy in a ſwing, far beyond its cuſtomary point of oſcillation, where, *all gravity ceaſing* (to the aſtoniſhment of the ſupporters of the Newtonian ſyſtem) it now remains quivering on the North-river. But I aſk your pardon for this meteoric digreſſion, and return to our author's political lens, which he ſeems to think our neighbours far ſurpaſs us in applying. Here again he is miſtaken, for "the minds of a great part of our citizens have been already brought to a focus in many of our laws."---For in optics, a focus is obtained by collecting the rays in an inverted order, turning every object up ſide down. Now will any man ſay that the teſt-law has not produced this focus. Have not the great been brought low, and the humble valley been exalted? has not the conſtitution been tumbled over head and heels? had not all men a right to vote by that code, and have we not inverted and focus'd them out of it. But I am ſick of ſuch focuſes. I aſk your honors pardon for travelling ſo ſlow---but

"Hoiſted o'er the earth, and thro' the air,
To Thebes, to Athens, when you will, and where."

What mortal can be more expeditious than I am. I hope your honors will not think I am wantonly and unjuſtly laughing at the teſt-law, by now and then taking a flight. I aſſure you I think it is a very ſerious law, and I aſſure you in all my travels and ſearches on earth, or in the air, or the waters beneath, I have never found any thing like it; and when it has performed its laſt offices, by burying all the preſent living nonjurors, I would ſeriouſly recommend to the *honorable* Houſe of Aſſembly, for the time being, to ſend it over bound in calf, to be preſerved in the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.

"What prodigious armies you had in Flanders"---ſaid my uncle Toby. I take your hint, my friend---and will try to make ſhort of my ſtory. The taxes are next brought forward. Can it be expected, ſays your author, that the non-jurors will join heartily in paying their taxes, when they have no voice in laying them? I know it cannot, but whilſt we can compel them to pay---is it any ſtate evil? Thoſe who ſuffer their effects to be diſtrained, either from conſciencious or political ſcruples, prove a great ſource of wealth to tax-handlers. I could tell you a hundred cales of great pennyworths bought in this way; and as few of the Magiſtrates are their friends, the trade goes on---but if you let theſe fellows in, we ſhall have no ſuch opportunities---they will be Magiſtrates themſelves, and *we* may either ſteal or ſtarve.---In ſhort, purſue this writer from the beginning to the end of his work, and you will find his arguments as vague as thoſe I have been refuting, and it would be treſpaſſing upon the patience of the reader to deſcend to more particulars. I hope I have in general proved, that if the teſt-law is repealed, the good whigs, who bore the brunt of the day, *in every civil office* through the ſtate, will be reduced to a level with their fellow-citizens, inſtead of reaping the reward of their labors, now the *golden harveſt* is coming forward. Rouſe then, my brethren, think and act *for yourſelves*. I grant, if you repeal the teſt-law, you may acquire ſome *honor abroad*---but remember, your private intereſts will be *ruined at home*.

ARGOS.

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*To the* FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

HAVING, in a late eſſay, recited ſeveral parts of the conſtitution, and ſhewn wherein the rights of the people have been violated, and the bill, "for paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States, and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate," printed for conſideration, appearing to be founded on the ſame ſyſtem of tyranny for ſome years paſt exerciſed by the Aſſembly, and being apprehenſive, if it is paſſed into a law, that it will rivet the chain already round the necks of the good people of Pennſylvania, I truſt the following extracts from the bill, with a few ſtrictures thereon, will not be deemed improper on the alarming occaſion.

The bill ſets out with declaring, that "from natural and political juſtice, and for the ſupport of public credit, the debts to the citizens of the ſtate ſhould be paid; that the ſum of £ 769;5 17 6 ſhall be aſſeſſed, raiſed and levied, annually, for twenty-five years to come (if found neceſſary) on the city and counties in the ſtate; that all eſtates, real and perſonal, and ſingle men, ſhall be taxed for that purpoſe; that perſons refuſing or declining to render an account of *their* property, ſhall be taxed four-fold; that where a deficiency appears, and no property can be found to anſwer the aſſeſſment, the body of the delinquent (*him* or *her*) is to be conveyed by a conſtable to the county goal, there to be kept in *cloſe cuſtody, without bail or main-prize*, until payment of the tax be made."----The conſtitution declares, "that no part of a man's property ſhall be taken from him, or applied to public uſes without *his conſent*, or that of his *legal repreſentatives*; nor is he bound by any law, but ſuch as he has in like manner aſſented to, for *his own* and the common good." It will be ſhewn hereafter, that a great majority of the *people* are not repreſented by their *own conſent*, or by their conſtitutional or legal repreſentatives. By what conſtruction of authority, then, muſt the propoſed law be put into execution? The conſtitution alſo declares, "that all power is inherent in and derived from the *people*, and that all laws, and the government of them, ſhall be for the intereſt and benefit of the *community at large*, and not for the particular emolument of any ſett or deſcription of men, to the excluſion of others." As the conſent of the *whole* people is indiſpenſably neceſſary to every law, by which the *whole* are to be bound, and the *whole* are not now repreſented, then, conſequently, the unrepreſented are *enſlaved* to the few who undertake to frame laws for them. Who are intended to pay the tax of the propoſed bill? The bill ſays every perſon whatever ſhall pay, or "be committed to the county goal, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, until payment be made." It is ſuppoſed there are in Pennſylvania 350 000 inhabitants, which being divided by 6 (the common allotment in a family) makes the number of males ſuppoſed to be capable of chooſing repreſentatives 60,000. On the niceſt ſcrutiny, there are not more than 18,000 who *have taken the teſt*, which leaves the number 42,000 who *have not taken the teſt*, which being multiplied by 6, makes the inhabitants of the ſtate, *unrepreſented*, to be 250,000. Therefore, unleſs the Aſſembly, in their wiſdom, can determine that the *minority* is greater than the *majority*, two-thirds of the people are given in for nothing.

Every man in the ſtate has what is ſuppoſed by the conſtitution to be property---his life, perſonal liberty, perhaps wife and children, in whom they have a right, the earnings of his own or their induſtry. All theſe, (by virtue of the bill) are lying at the mercy of the *tyrants* who undertake to legiſlate for them, *who are not*, neither under the continuation of the teſt-laws can be, their *repreſentatives*. This, in fact, is putting into execution what a wit in King Charles's time ſaid was then the caſe, "that the greateſt part of the people ſhould come into the world with ſaddles on their backs, and bridles in their mouths, for a *few*, ready booted and ſpurred, to ride them to death."

In order to make the bill appear more plauſible, and in anſwer to ſome objections which the hon. Supreme Executive Council had advanced againſt funding the public debts, the Aſſembly ſay, "*We* wiſh to *eaſe* our conſtituents under the public burthens. *We* partake of them ourſelves, and muſt be always *intereſted* to leſſen them. *We* ſee no cauſe to depreciate the ability of the ſtate, as well as its credit, when *we reflect*, that in the year 1782, when *we* had neither reſted from the ravages of war, nor taſted the bleſſings of peace, a tax of £ 420 000 was impoſed, and tho' *heavy*, was not *inſupportable*; that in 1783, a further tax was laid for £ 225,000; and that the preſent year calls for a tax of but £ 76,945 17 6, and that annually, for 25 years to come; and they hope the *generous* and benevolent temper of the Pennſylvanians will not deem it grievous, or unduly burthenſome." From this narration of circumſtances, it may be ſuppoſed the Aſſembly were writing for fools to read, or that they did not care whether what they had written was believed or not. In either caſe, the aſſertions are not truly ſtated. Having a reference to the foregoing ſtate of the inhabitants, it will be found that the conſtituents are not above *one third* part of the people, and thoſe who are diſfranchiſed *two-thirds*. No wonder, then, that the Aſſembly are ſo deſirous of "*eaſing the burthen of their conſtituents*, by throwing *twice* the weight on the heads of the *unrepreſented*. Of the above ſum in taxes, the conſtituents were aſſeſſed £ 215,000, and the unrepreſented paid about £ 430,000. Even of the wages per day, which the attending members of the Houſe are made "partakers" of, the non-jurors, or unrepreſented, pay two-thirds; and as ſeveral of the back counties have not, and it is ſhrewdly conjectured do not intend to pay their quota already incurred, the *members* make ſure of their wages, by taking it out of the ſtate treaſury. The funding of the debts, and paying intereſt, ſeem to be objects very near the Aſſemblymens hearts, as well as their adherents; for they "reflect" with pleaſure, that whatever load they impoſe on the *people*, their *conſtituents* pay but one-third part of it. The *unrepreſented* arenot quite ruined by the "ravages" of teſt-laws and the war, noryet "taſted the bleſſings of peace;" but, by way of conſolation to them, and to "eaſe the burthens of their conſtituents, they now call for a "ſupply tax of but £ 76,945 17 6, and that annually for 25 years to come." The time limited for raiſing the tax is *but* ſhort, when compared with eternity; but as it is to be done for the ſupport of public credit, and to ruin the non-jurors, the honorable Aſſembly hope their conſtituents will not deem it *grievous* or *burthenſome*.

The loſs of public confidence is worſe than the loſs of *public credit*; but, as the laſt is gained at the expence of the former, and the conſtituents, as well as the repreſentatives, are to be made "partakers," it is no matter what becomes of the former. The holders of ſoldiers and other certificates will certainly rejoice (if the good tempered people of Pennſylvania will permit it) that their fortunes are in a way to be made for ever. The ſoldiers, poor ſouls! fought, bled and eſtabliſhed the independence of America, and are now remembered no more! But the certificates remain, not in the hands of the original poſſeſſors, but of *ſtock-jobbers, ſpeculators*, and *certain Aſſemblymen*. Theſe, however, are honorable men. The Executive Council, who well knew the evil tendency of the funding ſcheme, deſirous of ſhowing their diſapprobation, declare to the Aſſembly, "That it is an indiſpenſable truth, a very large proportion of certificates have been bought for a trifling ſum, and the poſſeſſors will receive (ſhould the bill paſs) 40 to 50 per cent. intereſt, annually (on money perhaps not their own, but belonging to perſons whom ſome of them cruelly withhold from receiving their dues) beſides cauſing the original poſſeſſors, who were obliged to ſell them for the ſupport of their families, to pay their proportion of taxes." Thus, as the Council ſay, "while ſome will be ſuddenly elevated to immenſe wealth, others (among whom are widows and orphans) will be reduced to poverty and ruin." And although theſe (beſides a thouſand more which can be offered) are cogent reaſons, the repreſentatives of a third part of the people, for the "relief and *eaſe* of *themſelves* and their *conſtituents*," and to throw a greater burthen on the *unrepreſented*, are deſirous of receiving twenty ſhillings in the pound on the nominal ſum of their certificates.

Inſtead of admitting an increaſe of burthens, it would be well for the *whole* of the people to enquire, what is become of thoſe *enormous ſums* raiſed during and ſince the war. Perhaps the enquiry may lead to diſcoveries neither honorable to ſome of the repreſentatives or their conſtituents, who handled public monies not yet accounted for. This reflection, however, the *non-jurors* may happily enjoy, that, whatever embezzlements may be found out, no crime of that nature can be imputed to them. It were to be wiſhed, for the ſake of humanity, there were fewer blemiſhes in the compoſition of our modern politicians, and that things were on a foundation more conducive to the people's happineſs and ſafety. The revolution of America was intended to produce peace, liberty and ſafety; but, alas! for Pennſylvania, her inhabitants do not "partake" even of thoſe bleſſings ſhe enjoyed under her old form of government. Then the *people* were *free*, and enjoyed the *common benefits* reſulting from a mild and equal adminiſtration. The repreſentatives were choſen by the whole *people*, and their rights and privileges could not be violated, without bringing deſtruction on the heads of the violators. Under the preſent government, the people are *taxed unrepreſented*, and otherways diſfranchiſed of ſome of their moſt invaluable rights. Inſtead of freedom, ſlavery is eſtabliſhed, and the laws are inconſiſtent and arbitrary. No government can be permanent or deſirable, unleſs it is founded in *truth, juſtice*, and the *reaſon of things*. The repreſentatives, and others in high ſtation, ſhould be men free from ſeeking private emolument or public revenge, poſſeſſing a ſpirit of civil and political wiſdom, and an honeſt diſpoſition to cultivate the means of leading the people to *peace* and *ſafety*.---How far this is the preſent ſituation of Pennſylvania, let the world judge.

CATO.

January 13, 1784.

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On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

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Cheſter, January 18, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on THURSDAY, the third day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of John Fawkes, in the townſhip of Newtown, innkeeper, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the aforeſaid townſhip, containing forty five and an half acres, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Richard Fawkes, all round; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of James Maris, and to be ſold, by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

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Philadelphia, January 17, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Eſq; late of the borough of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment of the ſame; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, for ſettlement.

¶ EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, } Executors.

*Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,*

ALTHOUGH I ſee no inconvenience from the non-jurors petitioning the Aſſembly for a reviſion of the teſt-law, agreeable to the propoſition of the publication, ſigned "Candid," in your laſt paper, yet I am very far from thinking, that their having neglected to ſign petitions for that purpoſe more generally is a proper reaſon for delaying that very neceſſary and important meaſure.

When a motion was made in the Aſſembly of Virginia, immediately after the peace, for a repeal of the teſt-law of that ſtate, a member roſe and ſaid, "let us wait till the non-jurors aſk for it;" and this produced a vote for poſtponing the motion.—After the adjournment of the Houſe, ſeveral members waited upon ſome Quakers of influence (who were non-jurors) in the neighbourhood of Richmond, and urged them to ſet on foot petitions to the Aſſembly, which they aſſured them would effect a repeal of the teſt-law. To this propoſition one of the non-jurors replied, "No, friends, we ſhall not apply for a repeal of that law. If it is a *juſt* law, it becomes you as guardians of the ſtate to continue it in force—but if it is an *unjuſt* law, it becomes you as honeſt men to repeal it, without waiting for an application from us for that purpoſe."----- The aſſemblymen were ſo ſtruck with this anſwer, that they reported it to the Houſe, and the next day leave was given to bring in a bill to repeal the law.

I hope there is not leſs wiſdom or moderation in the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania in 1785, than there were in the Aſſembly of Virginia in 1783.

This apology for refuſing to reviſe the teſt-law comes with an ill grace from men, who petitioned for a repeal of it laſt ſpring. If the non-jurors are inimical to our independence, then I am ſure the conſtitutional party, who ſupported them laſt year, ſhould forfeit the good opinion of their country, for preſuming to bring them forward to ſhare in the honors and offices of the ſtate. The inconſiſtency of theſe people, in thus alternately advocating and perſecuting the non-jurors, can only be equalled by their abſurd conduct in attempting to eſtabliſh a new bank at one time, and in a few months afterwards (when no one reaſon had occurred for producing a change in their opinions) treating all banks as nuiſances, and improper in a country, where agriculture was the principal employment of its inhabitants. I wiſh our legiſlature would conſider, that while they are waiting for petitions from the non-jurors, the ſtate is going to wreck on all ſides from its fatal effects. Our exports are diminiſhing, from the languor which ſlavery has produced in the induſtry of the non-jurors, while our imports increaſe in a three-fold proportion to thoſe exports.—In conſequence of this, bills of exchange are above par, and ſpecie is drained in barrels from us, by every ſhip that ſails to Europe. In vain do we fix our hopes upon a paper currency, to ſupply the exportation of ſpecie. The non-jurors will not touch it.—They are our principal merchants, traders and millers, as has been juſtly obſerved by the author of the "Conſiderations on the teſt law," and if they ſet their faces againſt it, all the laws in the world will not force it into circulation.

Let no time be loſt then in reviſing the teſt-law. One third of the ſtate cannot govern two thirds of the ſtate without their conſent, and the preſent Aſſembly repreſent only the former proportion of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania. They had better make a virtue of neceſſity, for they muſt in leſs than a year fall into diſrepute, from the want of that ſupport from a *majority* of the people, which alone can make laws efficient or power durable.

There is another reaſon for reviſing the teſt law, which ought never to be loſt ſight of, and that is, that it was paſſed at a time when news-papers did not circulate thro' one quarter of the ſtate, and of courſe the time limited by law for taking it was paſt, before one half of the non-jurors heard of it. It would be uncharitable to ſuppoſe that the *man* who drew up this teſt-law, formed it, and publiſhed it in ſuch a manner, that it *might not be taken*, if we were not furniſhed with proofs of a Magiſtrate (one of his creatures) in York county, who diſſuaded a German from taking the oath in time, by telling him, when he called upon him to qualify according to law, that a "certificate would do him no good, and would only ſubject him to ſerving upon juries." In this view of the teſt-law, it appears not only to be weak, and injurious to the ſtate, but cruel and wicked in the higheſt degree.

There is but *one real* reaſon for the continuance of the teſt-law, and it is this---if that law is repealed, the power of the ſtate will gradually fall into other hands; that is, like water, it will find its natural channel, and, as formerly, it will divide itſelf equally among all parties and ſects of chriſtians. Until this is the caſe, Pennſylvania can never be free or proſperous.

The men who are fondeſt of power ſhould never be truſted with it. In Jotham's parable of the trees, recorded in the old teſtament, we find the BRAMBLE alone, the vileſt of all ſhrubs, aſpired to ſovereignty.

OBSERVATOR.

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Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I CANNOT help expreſſing my ſurprize at a publication in Mr. Bailey's laſt Freeman's Journal, ſigned "*Uniformity*," wherein the writer declares open war with the Epiſcopalians, by a very violent attack upon their intended Academy. Upon my firſt reading of it, I could hardly believe it was ſerious, till I recollected a paſſage in Mr. Reed's pamphlet, in which he compares the Preſbyterians to a "Sleeping Lyon," and called to mind a number of expreſſions, ſuch as---trying a "deſperate ſtep"---"appealing to arms"---"planting daggers in the boſom of the firſt majority of the Cenſors"---and the like, which have appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*, in the courſe of theſe two or three years, and which tally exactly with the violent expreſſions contained in the publication of laſt week. I recollect likewiſe the enmity diſcovered to another Academy eſtabliſhed at Carliſle, in Dr. Ewing's letter to the Scotch Clergyman, lately invited to preſide over it; and the perſecution of *four* ſects of Chriſtians by the teſt-law, and of *one* by the act for taking away the College by the preſent ruling party. But even theſe circumſtances would not have removed all my doubts of its being ſerious, had I not heard, from good authority, that Mr. Bailey avows that the piece came from an "Enemy to the intended Academy."

I am at a loſs to conceive how the gentleman and his party can reconcile the ſentiments adopted in the beginning of the piece, with thoſe which cloſe it. Say they, "it was expected, as one of the firſt fruits of the revolution, that religious diſtinctions would have ceaſed to divide the citizens of theſe ſtates." And afterwards, "if theſe people cannot be *compelled* to ſubmit to the catholic ſpirit of our Univerſity, &c. let a law be enacted to render it treaſonable to eſtabliſh ſeminaries of learning, or ſchools of any kind, that are not licenſed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or by the learned Provoſt and five Truſtees of the ſtate Univerſity."---That "religious diſtinctions ſhould ceaſe," whilſt ſuch a variety of ſects prevail amongſt us, is as abſurd, as to ſuppoſe that a whole could ſubſiſt without its parts, or that effects wou'd not follow their cauſes; but I can eaſily conceive that a ſtate may exiſt in full power, efficacy and reſpectability, though compoſed of fifty religious ſocieties, provided no one of them aſſumed the pre-eminence---for modes of faith have no more to do with political government, than with the planetary ſyſtem. Whether we turn round the ſun, or the ſun moves round us, can have no poſſible connexion with the moral obligations which one man owes to another, or with the orderly government of our little ſpeck on the globe. But when we ſee any particular ſect availing themſelves of their union, as a ſect, to govern both the perſons and conſciences of their fellow ſubjects, it puts on a very alarming countenance. To attempt the deſtruction of an intended ſeminary, becauſe it has the ſtamp and title of Epiſcopacy, is, I conceive, to give a mortal ſtab to one of our deareſt rights. If I have a ſon, whom I would wiſh to remain within the pale of that Church, which, by education and judgment, I prefer to all others, is it not a duty incumbent on me to place him under ſuch tutors as profeſs that faith I wiſh to eſtabliſh him in. Have not the Quakers, and many other ſects, their diſtinct ſchools, and why may not the Epiſcopalians be indulged with equal privileges? or do you mean in good earneſt to render it really treaſonable, as you ſay, to eſtabliſh any ſeminaries not licenſed by the Judges and the Univerſity. If this is to be the caſe, it behoves every ſociety to look into government, and to know what they are to expect. When I caſt my eye over the ſtate at large, I find that the Preſbyterians, Lutherans and Quakers, are nearly equal in number, and form about three-fourths of the people, and that the Baptiſts, Roman Catholicks, &c. &c. fill the other fourth: From whence I ſhould be induced to conclude, that the adminiſtration of government would be divided nearly in thoſe proportions, except that the Quakers, Menoniſts, &c. who are non-jurors, are not expected to be found in office. But on a cloſe examination we find, out of 74 members of Aſſembly, upwards of 50 are Preſbyterians-----Out of four Judges, three are Preſbyterians, viz. Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ruſh---the Attorney-General, Mr. Bradford---the Speaker of the Houſe, Mr. Bayard---the county Prothonotary, Mr. Smith---the Clerk of the Aſſembly, Mr. Bryan---the Comptroller-General, Mr. Nicholſon---the Secretary of the Land-Office, Mr. Kennedy----the County Treaſurer, Mr. Snowden---the Provoſt of the Univerſity, the Rev. Mr. Ewing---are all Preſbyterians. Out of 9 Preſidents and Vice-Preſidents, 5 have been Preſbyterians---and out of ſeven years, the Speaker's chair has been filled three and an half by a Preſbyterian, and the ſame gentleman is again elected, with a view, doubtleſs, to continue him there four years more. In ſhort, look through the ſtate, and we ſhall find three-fourths of the poſts of profit and truſt filled by that ſociety. And though there are very good men amongſt the Preſbyterians, and well qualified both by integrity and abilities for conducting every office in government, yet I contend that other ſocieties have an equal right to ſhare in proportion to their numbers. And it cannot but excite our jealouſy, to obſerve ſuch a monopoly of power in one ſect---for wherever the public offices are centered, there will be the power of the ſtate. The influence of office extends much farther than people in general are aware of, and it will be very hard to reſcue it from their hands. The conſtitution we know limits the continuation of particular offices, yet we find the ſame men circling round from poſt to poſt, in direct oppoſition to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, which deſigns and calls for a total and general rotation, in order that "*more men may be trained to public buſineſs.*" How inconſiſtent then is it, to find the ſame man or ſett of men perpetually in place. Mr. Bayard, for inſtance, was four years in Aſſembly, and Speaker the whole time, except about two months. When his time expired, a law was paſſed to create him Vendue Maſter, which was the very laſt act he ſet his hand to before the diſſolution of the Aſſembly---which poſt he held till very lately. He is again in the chair. Follow the honorable Mr. Bryan, and you will find him perpetually in office-- firſt in Council, then in Aſſembly, then a Judge, where he ſtill continues, and, when the Council of Cenſors were elected to ſit in judgment on the conduct of the officers of government during the laſt ſeven years, we find this very man, in ſpite of every rule of decency and propriety, taking a ſeat amongſt them, and the moſt active perſon amongſt them.

I wiſh my fellow-citizens to take a ſerious view of theſe things. We are called forth by a very alarming propoſal for cruſhing all Seminaries, "*but ſuch as are licenſed by the Judges,*" and three out of four of them are Preſbyterians, from whom little favour is to be expected, if we are to judge from the violation of the Charter of the Univerſity, placing a Preſbyterian immediately in the room of an Epiſcopal Provoſt: For however unfit they might have thought the late Provoſt, there were other gentlemen of the Epiſcopal Clergy every way qualified to ſucceed him. Theſe are ſerious matters; and if the ſociety of Preſbyterians will not conſent to ſhare the power in proportion to their numbers, it muſt excite a very general uneaſineſs amongſt all other ſects, whoſe religious and civil rights call on them to unite in their own ſupport, and to put ſuch men into power, as will diſtribute government more equally amongſt the people.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

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THE SHIP

MERCURY,

Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,

WILL SAIL FOR

*AMSTERDAM,*

AS ſoon as poſſible after the navigation opens, having the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

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## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ABOUT ſix o'clock, on Thurſday evening, the 20th inſtant, the ſubſcriber was ſtopped on the Ridge road, about two miles from this city, by two Men on horſeback, who robbed him of One Hundred and Nine Pounds, chiefly ſilver, with which they made off thro' Turner's Lane, towards Germantown road. One of the robbers appeared to be a luſty man, the other of a middle ſize, they both wore great coats, and rode dark coloured horſes, but it being dark, a further deſcription of them could not be obſerved. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, with the money, ſo that they be brought to Juſtice, and the money recovered, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for the robbers, and in proportion for the money recovered, paid by JACOB VANFOSSEN, Collector of Worceſter townſhip, Montgomery county. ¶

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## *Ten Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM DUNBAR, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has black eyes, and hair a little curled; had on when he went away a ſhort blue coat and jacket, a little round hat, buckſkin breeches. He ran off the 25th day of December, 1784, and has worked at the weaving buſineſs in Ireland, and it is likely he will incline to follow that buſineſs, and it is ſuppoſed he has ſtolen his indenture, as it is miſſing. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† WILLIAM WHITEHILL.

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ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE WALKER, victualler, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, bill, book account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in duly atteſted, in order to be ſettled by

Jan. 25, 1785. JOHN EVERHART, DAVID EVERHART } Adminiſtrators.

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## TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and extending weſtward upon the intermediate ſtreets to the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet; they are divided into different ſizes to accommodate purchaſers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for ſale only, moſt of the others will be rented or ſold at the choice of the purchaſers. The ſituation of the lots, the eaſy and beautiful out-let by South-ſtreet from the city to the country, and above all, the improving ſtate of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the ſquare the enſuing ſpring, render the ſituation as deſirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-ſtreet and the New Market ſquare are propoſed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is propoſed to be built by ſubſcribers, in whom the title will be veſted upon reaſonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at the City Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-ſtreet; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fiſher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-ſtreet, Fourth-ſtreet, South-ſtreet and Gaſkell's-ſtreet, apply to BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, and for the others, to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,

ctf. JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIE, or MYERS FISHER.

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## TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, at public Auction, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, being the real eſtate of John Taylor, late of New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, adjoining to the village of St. George's, containing 160 acres, the arable land being beautifully divided in four 30 acre fields; this plantation is deemed to be one of the beſt in that neighbourhood, and produces all ſorts of grain in abundance; the ſituation is delightful and healthy; there is on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, barn, ſtables, granary, with ſeveral other out-houſes, a good well of water at the door, a large apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees of different qualities. Alſo about 4 acres of good timothy meadow, and a ſufficient quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence.

Attendance and conditions of ſale, will be made known on ſaid day, by † ROBERT PORTER, Executor.

Chriſtiana Bridge, January 18, 1785.

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## To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 26th of February next, on the premiſes, (if not Sold before at private Sale,)

THAT noted OLD TAVERN, in Hickory town, Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, but late the county of Philadelphia, with 22 acres of good LAND, of which there is about 6 acres of woodland, ſome meadow and orchard, the houſe and ſheds are of ſtone, log barn and ſtables, a good pump by the houſe, 15 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, which has been a noted ſtage theſe forty years. A good title will be given to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to BENJAMIN MYERS, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. If the above Tavern is not ſold, it will be rented on the ſame day and place. ¶

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## TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS TAVERN, in the borough of Cheſter, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Salkeld;---the houſe is three ſtories high, has four rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water at the kitchen door---the ſtabling is good, can contain upwards of 40 horſes, and has room above for ſix tons of hay; there are a large yard and garden belonging to the houſe, alſo five acres of highly improved paſture; this houſe has been a well accuſtomed *Inn* for upwards of forty years paſt. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

January 19, 1785. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. Depreciation certificates of the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, as alſo final ſettlements of the ſaid line, at their current value, will be taken in part payment for the above premiſes. §

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## TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing 86 acres, old ſurvey, with a fulling-mill thereon, in Chriſtiana hundred, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware, within five miles of Wilmington, adjoining Brandywine creek, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a ſtone kitchen, and draw-well of extraordinary water at the door, with barn, ſtable and waggon-houſe, orchard and 5 or 6 acres good meadow, part of which is watered out of the ſaid mill race, and near 40 acres of good plough land, either for paſture or winter grain, the remainder under timber, the mill in order for buſineſs, with a good ſtone houſe and ſhop over it, and a conſiderable run of cuſtom of the neighbourhood and likewiſe from the Jerſey, the title indiſputable. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to CHRISTOPHER HOLLINGSWORTH, now in poſſeſſion of the ſaid place and mill, to know the terms. ¶ 5 w

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## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near third-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man named NEAL KERIGAN, a ſhoemaker by trade; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and pretty luſty; has large grey eyes, dark ſhort hair, turned up before, a down look, and marked with the ſmall-pox. Sailed from Ireland in the month of May laſt, in the brig Siſters, Captain Martin. Had on when he went away, an Iriſh drab ſhort coat, with ſugar loaf buttons, waſhed with ſilver; the coat is old, the right cuff is half torn off; leather breeches, conſiderably ſoiled; an old corduroy jacket, blue yarn ſtockings, and an old flapped hat. He has alſo been ſeen in the following dreſs, viz. a white broadcloth coat and jacket, with mother of pearl buttons, with a yellow rim and ſtar in the centre, and corduroy breeches; he wears his hat flapped and low over his eyes. It is thought he intends to go to Ireland, in ſome of the firſt veſſels that will ſail. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by § PAUL CONNOR.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Jan. 19, 1785.

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WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 19th ult. between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Cob's creek bridge, near the Blue Bell, a brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 20, 1785. ¶ CHARLES M'CARTY.

## HAGUE, November 5.

THE Baron de Reiſchach, Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial Majeſty to their High Mightineſſes, by order from his Court, ſat off at five o'clock yeſterday morning for Rotterdam, without taking leave. He is to embark on board a yacht for Bruſſels; from whence, after a ſhort ſtay, he will proceed to Vienna, unleſs the Emperor himſelf come into the Netherlands, which it is poſitively ſaid he will. It is confirmed beyond a doubt, that the ſame Courier by whom the Ambaſſador received the order from his Imperial Maſter on Sunday morning, brought alſo the news, that his Imperial Majeſty, firmly perſiſting in his claim to the opening of the Scheldt, and a free navigation to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, had given orders for a body of 60,000 men to march with all ſpeed, as a re-inforcement to his troops in the Netherlands.

On Sunday laſt, after the extraordinay meeting of their High Mightineſſes, a meſſenger was diſpatched to their Ambaſſadors at Paris, with orders to communicate to the French Miniſtry the information their High Mightineſſes had that day received from Vienna, reſpecting the march of a conſiderable body of Imperial troops towards the Netherlands, and to ſolicit his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſpeedy and effectual aſſiſtance on this occaſion. It is ſaid that they intend applying in like manner immediately to the other Powers who were Guarantees to the Treaty of 1731, particularly to the King of Pruſſia.

We hear that yeſterday two Couriers were diſpatched by their High Mightineſſes, one to Vienna, and the other to Bruſſels, with orders for their Plenipotentiaries to return immediately without taking leave.

## LONDON, November 5.

*Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, dated Nov. 1.*

"Saturday laſt the Court received an expreſs from Vienna, with the news that a body of 60,000 men had received orders to march with all ſpeed towards theſe provinces; among them we find are the regiments of Bender, Tillier, Deutzmeiſter, Preuyſt, Migazzi, and the regiment of Tuſcany Cavalry; four companies of Artillery, with a large train, 40 mortars, and 25 howitzers. The different corps of which this army will be compoſed, are drawn from Upper and Lower Auſtria, and Hungary, except the regiment of Wurmſer Huſſars, and the Cuiraſſiers de Coubourg from Bohemia, which they are unwilling to leave naked, and have even ſent orders for the troops cantoned there to hold themſelves prepared to march at a moment's warning, and for the Circles to have the horſes for the Artillery in readineſs. A paſſage has already been demanded for theſe 60,000 men of the different Princes through whoſe territories they muſt march; and the regiments which were in garriſon at Vienna, and who are to join them, began their march the 25th of October. We are farther aſſured, that the Emperor will immediately ſet off for this city."

The letters received by yeſterday's mail from Flanders, which were handed about in the city, mention, that it ſhould ſeem as if they were to prepare not merely for the expected commencement of hoſtilities, but for a long war. The Dutch are marching all the troops they can collect to the frontier provinces of Zealand and Utrecht; and the Court of Vienna, if we may judge from their meaſures, ſeem to entertain the opinion, that peace once broken will not very ſpeedily be reſtored: The Governors in Flanders are directed to raiſe recruits to complete the regular regiments, and to augment their militia: The Prince of Liege, who is Commander in Chief, is galloping from one town to another, reviewing the troops, ſurveying for ifications, and giving orders for new and neceſſary levies. A large camp is preparing to be formed in Auſtria Brabant, the ground for which is making out; the tents and equipage are preparing; all hands are employed in making military furniture: Such preparations have not been ſeen in Flanders for many years, and the country people come in for their ſhare of the public hurry, by providing forage to fill all the magazines which are laying up.

*Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, to Mr. R. B. a Merchant of Dublin, dated October 16.*

"Though the Gazettes have not announced it, you may rely upon it as a fact, that a triple alliance was concluded the 1ſt or 3d of this month at Paris, between theſe States and the Courts of Berlin and Verſailles, whoſe baſis is at all events to ſupport the Barrier Treaty. England will be forced into the war; the Emperor has already called upon your king in his capacity of Elector, to ſend his quota of troops to join the others of the circle of Weſtphalia, under pain of military execution and the ban, to compoſe the army which is to aſſemble in Brabant in March next."

Nov. 6. The diſpatches received lately from Lord Torrington, his Majeſty's Envoy at the Court of Bruſſels, have occaſioned two meetings of the Miniſtry; not merely becauſe a rupture with the Emperor and the Dutch is now become certain, but that a demand has been made of an anſwer to a propoſal made ſome time ſince on the part of his Imperial Majeſty to the Britiſh Court, by means of his Ambaſſador in London. Two Councils were at that time held upon the buſineſs, but the reſult was not known, and the affair was ſuppoſed to have blown over. The Imperial Court have, however, thought proper to revive it, and an anſwer is now become highly neceſſary. The exact tenor of the meſſage is not known, but it doubtleſs has for its object the diſpute between the Dutch and the Emperor, relative to the navigation of the Scheldt, and the treaty of Munſter, at which the Britiſh Court became one of the guarantees for the punctual performance of every article thereof. The treaty was ſigned in 1648; but there is a later one, the treaty of Weſtphalia, by which the Court of London is bound to guarantee the full and ſole navigation of the Scheldt to the Dutch. How our Miniſters will find it neceſſary to manage in this affair, time can only determine.

According to letters from the continent the whole of the Germanic body are in a ferment, in conſequence of ſome declarations which have been made by the Emperor, relative to his affairs with the Dutch. The Proteſtant Electors are in the intereſt of the Emperor, but ſome of the Eccleſiaſtics of the contrary perſuaſion, are in the intereſt and indeed the pay of France. If the French confirm their treaty with Holland, and ſeparate from the Emperor, the conteſt will be obſtinate; if, on the contrary, the Courts of Verſailles and Vienna underſtand each other, the ſituation of the Hollanders muſt be deſperate, it being no longer a doubt but they muſt give up their claims.

Nov. 7. They write from Bruſſels, of the 29th ult. that the army in Flanders were every where in motion; the Colonels Fouricke, Mourdelle, and Storeben, with ſeveral other officers, are arrived to take poſts under the command of the Prince of Liege, who is preparing magazines of ſubſiſtence and forage for his troops in all the principal towns in Flanders. The Emperor himſelf is not expected till the Spring.

*Extract of a letter from Dreſden, Oct. 14.*

"A ſecret treaty, which has been ſome time negociating between his Electoral Highneſs and the King of Pruſſia, is juſt finiſhed and ſigned, by which we underſtand a perpetual alliance and amity between the two Courts is ſettled."

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 28.*

"As hoſtilities are certainly on the point of commencing between the Emperor and the Republic of Holland, a force in Flanders ſeems to be neceſſary; orders are accordingly given for the garriſons of Liſle, Dunkirk, Douay, and Graveline, to be augmented. Three regiments are alſo ordered into the city of Cambray; and, if a rupture commences, there will be a large cantonment of troops in thoſe parts. The Earl of Cheſterfield ſtill remains here; and the report that he was ſet off for Madrid was premature, nor does it appear at preſent when he will ſet out for his Embaſſy to Spain."

*Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, Oct. 31.*

"The Imperial Miniſter is recalled, and Baron Hop, and the Commiſſaries are all preparing to depart. A great number of Auſtrians are on their march from Germany to theſe parts; and it is ſaid, 24,000 French, as by treaty, are demanded and will ſoon join the Flanders band."

Nov. 8. A letter from Flushing ſays, that there are now four Dutch men of war ſtationed at the mouth of the Scheldt, ſo that the navigation of the Imperial ſhips is quite ſtopped. The letter alſo ſays, that privateers are fitting out there, it being expected that many will ſail from Antwerp and Oſtend, to cruize againſt the Dutch.

Nov. 9. A letter from Oſtend ſays, that ſome of the capital people there have ſent over to their correſpondents in London, to buy up ſome of the old Eaſt-Indiamen, which they intend to convert into ſhips of war.

Nov. 11. We are aſſured from a reſpectable correſpondent, that war was declared againſt the States General, on the part of the Emperor of Germany, at Bruſſels, on Saturday, the 30th ult.

Nov. 13. Before we paragraph the Dutch ſo ſeverely, and, for the faults they have committed, endeavour to depreſs the Proteſtant intereſt in the balance of Europe, it might not be amiſs, ſays a correſpondent, to advert to the conduct of the Emperor in the late unfortunate war. Without a ſingle ſhip of war, and his ſubjects poſſeſſing very few trading ſhips, did not the Emperor formally accede to the armed neutrality, and publiſh his manifeſtoes? Has not the Emperor profited by the umbrage Mr. Bolts conceived againſt our Eaſt-India Company, and given all poſſible encouragement to a trade to the Eaſt-Indies under the Imperial flag, in which, to the diſgrace of themſelves, ſeveral merchants in London are conſiderable adventurers? Was not the Imperial flag hoiſted to cover all manner of illicit trade, and did not ſhips come into the ports of this kingdom, and deliver cargoes under the ſanction of that flag, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of your navigation? Where is the principal depot for the goods clandeſtinely run into Great-Britain? Does not the Queen of France, generally ſpeaking, rule the Councils of that nation? and how is ſhe related to the Emperor? or have they had any ſerious quarrels? Is England, and is Pruſſia, to remain inactive, and ſuffer the Emperor and France to divide Holland? Little prepared as we are for ſuch an event, the Proteſtant religion, the balance of Europe, requires that Holland ſhould not be managed in ſuch a way. England, Pruſſia and Holland, united, may ſtill bid defiance to all the machinations that may be ſet on foot by France or Germany, or both united. Honeſt John Bull, open your eyes, and ſee the danger, before it is too late.

We learn from undoubted authority, that advices have been received at Bruſſels of a ſkirmiſh between the Imperial troops and the Dutch, in the neighbourhood of Fort Lillo, to the diſadvantage of the latter.

## NEW-YORK, January 19.

It is mentioned in private letters, that the Britiſh Parliament would aſſemble on the 4th of December, ſit a fortnight, and then adjourn until towards the cloſe of January.

Jan. 21. It is ſurprizing, ſays a correſpondent, conſidering the great variety of mercantile tranſactions between this country and Great-Britain, that there are not Ambaſſadors reſiding at the ſeveral Courts. If it ariſes from the haughty, diſdainful diſpoſition of England, as without doubt it does, we ought to have reſentment enough to ceaſe trading with her, and gratitude demands its flowing in another channel, until they ſhall have learned to treat America in a manner becoming her dignity. The Engliſh papers, the only means we have at preſent of knowing the ſentiments of the nation, ſay but little on this head, the only paragraph we have received, reſpecting it, is from a London paper of October 23, the writer of which ſays, "On obſerving in a late paper, that the propriety of ſending an AMBASSADOR to our revolted colonies had been agitated in the cabinet, and even met with patrons who durſt ſet their face or front to ſuch a motion," a correſpondent hopes the whole is a LIE, a rank, horrid LIE: Otherwiſe he would be glad to know what infamy next would be propoſed for this degraded, betrayed and diſhonored country, condemned, as it is, to receive and obey the gentle, friendly commands of France, pitying and deſtroying us.

By the French packet Le Courier de L'Amerique, Capt. Abaville, from Port L'Orient, in forty-nine days, we are again informed of the departure of the Imperial Ambaſſador from the Hague, without taking leave; and by letters from L'Orient, dated the 16th of November, to merchants in this city, that they may depend on WAR having been abſolutely declared by the Emperor againſt the States of Holland.

## PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

On Thurſday and Friday laſt we had ſoutherly winds, accompanied with rain, which opened our navigation, ſo that on Sunday between twenty and thirty ſail of outward-bound veſſels left this port to proceed on their intended voyages; ſince which ſeveral veſſels that had been detained below by the ice have come up to town.

Captain Morgan, of the ſloop Diſpatch, arrived here, after a paſſage of 30 days from Antigua, informs, that a few days before he ſailed, the Mediator man of war arrived there from England, whoſe captain immediately ſearched the papers of all the veſſels then in the harbour; and a day or two after an American veſſel arrived, which had ſuſtained ſome damage in her maſt: The captain of the man of war ordered her under his ſtern, forbid hoiſting her colours, and after ſending his carpenter on board to repair the maſt, directed her to proceed to ſea again, without ſuffering her to enter.

*Extract of a letter from London, November 6.*

"All the talk upon 'Change ran yeſterday on the probability of an immediate war between the Dutch and the Emperor. One of the firſt houſes in Amſterdam has written over to their correſpondents here, and ſtated, that they conſider the matter as inevitable. And what, perhaps, contributed not a little to ſtrengthen the general belief of ſuch event's being near at hand, was the well known fact, that the Governor of the Dutch ſettlement at Demarara, now here, had hired a veſſel to ſail with him as faſt as poſſible to his government, without allowing himſelf time to viſit Holland.

"If a war ſhould at laſt take place between the Dutch and the Emperor, many of our young men of rank and fortune propoſe to enter volunteers into the Imperial ſervice.

"The idea now prevalent among our ſtock-jobbers is, that the Emperor is in want of money, and, therefore, that he cannot go to war! A ſuppoſition which ſhews how well the wiſe-acres are acquainted with the conſiſtent ſagacity of the Imperial character!

"If the inevitable calamities of war did not cloud over the reluctant mind, the ſelfiſh wiſh for the thriſt of England, the chaſtiſement of national perfidy and debaſement, the approbation of equity and equitable participation of the common benefits of nature, which is all that Auſtria ſtrikes for, in her conteſt for the opening of the Scheldt. All theſe, where ſympathy does not diſmay, muſt ſurely juſtify, and urge a hope that the baſe Hollanders may be made to crouch under the Imperial arms!"

*Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, in Ireland, Oct. 20.*

"On Monday laſt a part of the 20th regiment of foot, quartered at Cathel, were called on to aſſiſt in taking poſſeſſion of ſome lands near that city, which had been forcibly withheld from the lawful owner, and on their arrival at the deſtined ſpot, they found a large party prepared to reſiſt them, having fortified and entrenched themſelves, and being well provided with arms, ammunition, and ſome ſwivels, on which a deſperate engagement took place, in which five of the ſoldiers were killed, and eleven wounded, when they were obliged to retreat without effecting their purpoſe. It is not known how many were killed or wounded on the oppoſite ſide.

Capt. Darcey, of the brig Liverpool, from Jamaica, was drove on ſhore by the ice on Sunday ſe'nnight at Sandy-Hook; on his paſſage ſpoke the ſhip Brothers, Capt. Jacob Smith, from London bound to Philadelphia, lat. 30, 40, and long. 74, 30, out 15 weeks, drove off the Capes, after loſing her top-ſail yards and ſails, was then endeavouring to get to Charleſton. Captain Smith had ſpoke 12 or 13 veſſels drove off the coaſt.

His Britannic Majeſty's packet Greyhound, Capt. Dunn, will ſail with the mail for Falmouth, on Wedneſday, the ſecond of February.

On Thurſday, the 20th inſtant, was married Mr. WILLIAM RODMAN, jun. to Miſs HETTY WEST, both of this city.

On Tueſday, the 18th inſtant, departed this life, Mr. DAVID JONES, of this city, Cordwainer; the Friday following his remains were interred in Chriſt Church burial-ground, attended by a reſpectable body of people, who could not refrain upon this occaſion to ſhew their united regard for a man, who thro' life has maintained a moſt amiable character for honeſty, philanthropy and ſobriety---By his deceaſe a large family is bereaved of an excellent Head, the community of a moſt worthy Citizen, and the Epiſcopal Church of a truly *humble*, ſteady and exemplary MEMBER.

New-Jerſey, Bridge-Town, Jan. 14, 1785.

On Monday laſt, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, came on the examination of the Grammar School in this place, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hunter, at which were preſent a number of gentlemen of liberal education. The ſtudents exhibited very good proofs of their knowledge of grammar, and their acquaintance with the different claſſics upon which they were examined. In the afternoon they gave general ſatisfaction to a reſpectable audience of their improvement in public ſpeaking. The ſchool at preſent conſiſts of upwards of twenty ſcholars. A commodious houſe is expected to be built next ſpring, ſufficient to receive forty boys. Boarding may be had convenient to the ſchool on very reaſonable terms, in a ſituation favorable to health and good morals.

## *Mathematical and Philoſophical Correſpondence.*

QUESTION III. (A prize of Valiere's Art of War.)

AT the ſiege of Charleſtown, I remember, that one night a bomb burſt right above my head, and juſt eight ſeconds after I heard the exploſion the pieces of the broken ſhell began to fall about my ears.-----Required, *The height at which the bomb burſt, without making any allowance for the reſiſtance of the air?*

MILES.


## To be SOLD, a PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 135 acres, near 40 of which are woodland, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, in Lower-Merion, 9 miles from the city and one from Merion meeting-houſe; a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other out-buildings, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a valuable ſpring, two gardens, about 9 acres of meadow, a conſiderable part of which is watered by a ſtream running near the door, alſo a variety of Fruit-Trees thereon.

LIKEWISE, a houſe and lot of 30 acres adjoining the above, part of which is woodland and meadow. There is alſo a barn and orchard on ſaid lot.

For terms apply to JEHU JONES, at the gulf-mill, NATHAN JONES, in Kingſeſſing, or the ſubſcribers,

§ JAMES JONES, jun,
First Month 14, 1785. NORRIS JONES.

## *DELAWARE STATE.*

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the county of New-Caſtle, will be ſold, on Thurſday, the 17th of February next, on the premiſes, a valuable griſt-mill, in good order, in which are two pair of burr ſtones, with a fan and ſcreen; the bolting mills and hoiſtings all go by water. This mill is ſituate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county aforeſaid, being part of the real eſtate of Benjamin Noxon, deceaſed, and ſold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by ‡

HENRY WARD PEARCE, Adminiſtrator.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Dowdney, John Kenney, Lawrence Corn and John Cornwell, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, for debt, do hereby give public notice to all their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe, in Bridgetown, in Cumberland aforeſaid, on TUESDAY, the 22d of February next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of ſaid debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, and they diſcharged from priſon, purſuant to ſaid law.

NATHANIEL DOWDNEY,
JOHN KENNEY,
January 22, 1785. LAWRENCE CORN,
JOHN CORNWELL.

## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, on the 25th inſt. a Negroe Man, named SIMON, formerly called Dick, 32 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is fat and very ſtrong made, very active and complaiſant, apt to tell lies, very fond of telling fortunes, and can alter his voice on each extreme, underſtands working on a farm, but more eſpecially houſe and kitchen work, is an excellent cook, can waſh, ſpin, ſew, knit, &c. it is probable he may change his clothes and put on womens, in order for better concealment, as he did ſo once before; he takes a great quantity of ſnuff, and is ſubject to fits. Had on when he went away, a large black hat, a fulled linſey ſhort coat, without pocket-flaps or cuffs, a calicoe jacket, buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes and ſtockings, alſo a check apron. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, from WILLIAM MOODY.

January 22, 1785. §

## EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county, and ſtate of Delaware, on the 8th day of January 1785, a negroe man named KITT, late the property of Mr. Robert Haughey, about 27 years of age, 6 feet high, well made, ſtout and active; had on when he went away, a lead coloured cloth coat, with poliſhed buttons, a double breaſted flannel jacket with metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, almoſt new, hat and ſhoes about half worn; he probably will change his clothes, as he is a great gambler and alſo a great liar, having a ſmooth tongue, and may endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

† THOMAS BOOTH.

WAS taken up on the 5th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, four white feet, about 7 years old, with a large white ſnip in his face, 13 hands high, with ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle almoſt new, with plated buttons to carry any thing behind, not ſo before, ſtriped worſted ſaddle cloth bound with broadcloth, the bridle ſingle curb'd: Said horſe is at Mr. MURDOCK's livery-ſtable. Any perſon proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † Jan. 12.

CAME, ſome time ago, to the place of the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, a black HEIFER, with ſmall white horns, black at top, ſuppoſed to be about 3 years old, Whoever has loſt the ſaid heifer, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again

Philad. Jan. 24, 1785. § STEWARD CATELY.

## BANK of *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 14, 1785.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders on the 10th Inſt. it was agreed, that PUBLIC NOTICE be now given, That there will be a Meeting of the Stockholders held here on the firſt MONDAY in March next, preciſely at Eleven o'Clock, to conſider the Propriety of cloſing the Subſcription for Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, within ſuch limited Time, and after ſuch public Notice, as ſhall then be agreed on.

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## To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

Who intends for Europe in the Spring,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on which he now lives, ſituate in Eaſton townſhip, Cheſter county, near the farm of General Wayne, 19 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile ſouth of Lancaſter road; containing about 205 acres of land, of which upwards of 50 acres are good watered meadow, and has been well dunged for the laſt two years, about 50 acres of woodland, the remainder fertile and good, on which there has been put near 3000 buſhels of lime, within the laſt eighteen months. There are on ſaid farm, a large ſtone dwelling houſe in compleat repair, having had new floors, roof, &c. very lately; alſo a new log building, 26 feet front, adjoining, ſuitable to accommodate a tenant; a ſtone barn, 73 feet front, almoſt new, with ſtables, carriage-houſe, &c. alſo a ſtone ſpring-houſe, built but a few years; there is a good garden adjoining the houſe, and a pump of excellent water in the yard, two good apple orchards, one of them young, alſo a great number of choice young peach and cherry-trees. It is conveniently ſituated to attend the market, and is contiguous to many different places of worſhip. There are ſeveral griſt-mills very handy. This farm has many peculiar advantages, among which are its being under a compleat new fence, having had upwards of 10000 cheſnut rails put up very lately. It is remarkably healthy, and ſo ſituated as to command lime delivered on the land at a very ſmall expence. Poſſeſſion of the above may be had the firſt of April next.

No. 1. A twenty feet Lot, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, adjoining the houſe of John Lukens, Eſquire.

No. 2. A twenty feet Lot, adjoining No. 1.

No. 3. A twenty-ſix feet Lot, adjoining the above, and the corner of Seventh-ſtreet. Theſe lots extend northward 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley, and may be ſold either ſeparate or together, as may ſuit the purchaſer.

A Piece of Meadow-ground, on Tinicum Iſland, containing about 30 acres, in very high order.

TO BE LETT,

A Lot, upon Cheſnut-ſtreet, about half way to Schuylkill, containing near three acres, having a fine bed of clay ſuitable for a brick-yard.

A Lot, upon Walnut-ſtreet, containing the ſame quantity, and ſuitable for the ſame buſineſs.

Alſo a number of Lots, on Arch and Cheſnut-ſtreets, to be lett on ground-rent.

For terms, apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, Eſq; or the ſubſcriber. JAMES BUDDEN.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1785.

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## To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 28th day of March next, on the premiſes, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT elegant and commodious GLASS-HOUSE, for manufacturing all ſorts of flint and other glaſs, erected by and formerly belonging to Henry William Steigel and Company, ſituate and being in the town of Manheim, in the county of Lancaſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, within ten miles of the borough of Lancaſter, with all the ſtore-houſes, out-houſes, ſheds and other buildings, and the implements and utenſils thereto belonging, and about five acres of land whereon the ſame is erected and ſtanding; lying in the neighbourhood of a country abounding with timber and firewood, which can be procured upon very reaſonable terms for the purpoſe of carrying on the manufactory.

And at the ſame time will be ſold, about 80 acres of extraordinary good LAND, adjoining to and lying near the town of Manheim aforeſaid, between 20 and 30 acres thereof is woodland, well timbered, being divided in ſeveral lots, which will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

And alſo ſeveral valuable Lots or Pieces of Ground and Meſſuages or Dwelling-Houſes, ſituate in the town of Manheim aforeſaid, in public parts of the town.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to view the premiſes, or know the terms, before the day of ſale, will be pleaſed to apply to Mr. ADAM FONDERAU, in the town of Manheim aforeſaid, or to the ſubſcribers, in the borough of Lancaſter.

WILLIAM BOWSMAN,
JOHN BOWSMAN,
GABRIEL HEISTER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 14, 1785.
§ 5 w

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Straſburg, Lancaſter county, January 8, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN BUFFINGTON, of Upper Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, hath obtained nine ſeveral Bonds or Obligations from the ſubſcriber, for the conſideration money for a certain Tract of Land in the townſhip aforeſaid; ſaid bonds bearing date on or about the eighth day of December laſt:-----One of them being for the payment of Fifty Pounds, due on the firſt day of April next enſuing; one of Twenty Pounds, due on the ſame day aforeſaid; one of Fifty Pounds, April 1, 1786; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1787; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1788; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1789; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1790; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1791; and one of thirty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1792; amounting in the whole to the ſum of Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds, lawful money of Pennſylvania. And as I have ſince found that the ſaid Benjamin Buffington cannot make a good title to me for the ſaid tract of land, according to the agreement made between us, the ſame land being under a mortgage, &c. Theſe are therefore to give public notice, That no perſon or perſons take an aſſignment of any of ſaid bonds, as I will not pay any of them for the above ſaid reaſons, unleſs thereunto compelled by due courſe of law. ¶ BALTZER BEETERMAN.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Pennſborough, Cheſter county, containing 188 acres, about 8 miles from the borough of Wilmington, pleaſantly ſituated, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, and a good kitchen, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a good frame barn and ſtables, an excellent good young orchard, &c. One half of ſaid tract being well timbered, with eight acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made. Any perſon incliniable to purchaſe may, by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes, be ſhewn the place, and informed of the terms of ſale. § GEORGE BROWN.

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## *Choice PICKLES*,

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmillions, Cucumbers and Beans; alſo Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid way in Elfrith's-Alley.

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## TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN MEASE, in Philadelphia, WILLIAM PARR, Eſq; of Lancaſter, or ABRAHAM SCOTT, Eſq; at Elizabeth-town, near the premiſes,

ALMOST valuable Tract of LAND, in Lancaſter county, Donegall townſhip, containing 600 acres, about 150 acres whereof are cleared, the timber on the remainder is extremely large, conſiſting chiefly of walnut, hickory and oak. The ſoil in general is amongſt the firſt for goodneſs of any in that rich neighbourhood; remarkable for ſure crops, a very healthy ſituation, and plenty of good water. There are about 20 acres of watered meadow, which may be increaſed to more than double the quantity by a few days labour in making a ſmall dam from the branch of the Canaigh creek which runs through the centre. The orchard is large, and remarkable for the ſureſt and greateſt quantity of fruit of any in that county, which has been fully proved for a number of years paſt. There is a large dwelling-houſe, intended for four rooms on a floor, but not finiſhed; a new barn, all out-houſes. Diſtance from the borough of Lancaſter 18 miles, and 3 from the river Suſquehanna, where great quantities of ſhad and other fiſh are caught in their ſeaſons, and very convenient to different places of worſhip. This land has always been occupied by the original locator James Alliſon and Son, until my purchaſe. A clear title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy.

Alſo, To be SOLD by ſaid MEASE, three very valuable Tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, containing 833 acres and allowances, in Cumberland county, on both ſides of Jack's creek, which may be eaſily made to water near 100 acres; bounded by lands formerly or now of Baynton and Wharton, vacant land, and the North Mountain, which will always afford an extenſive range for cattle, and renders theſe tracts peculiarly valuable. There is a comfortable two ſtory houſe of ſquared logs, and floored above and below, about 50 acres cleared. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with a clear title, and terms made convenient to the purchaſer. They are all patented, and free of any incumbrance.

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## *SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY*,

DRUGGISTS,

At Boerhaave's head, the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, have for ſale, at the moſt reaſonable rates,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, chymical and galenical, Surgeons Inſtruments, patent Medicines and Shop Furniture,

Among which are,

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| CAMPHIRE, | Opium, |
| Cantharides, | Rhubarb, |
| Cream of Tartar, | Verdigreaſe, |
| Glauber ſalts, | Red lead, |
| Saffron, | Beſt Aleppo galls, |
| Jeſuits bark, | Orris root, |
| Jalap, | Juniper berries. |
| Manna, | |

Inſtruments on the lateſt and moſt improved Plans.

Amputating---the ſaws with ſilver backs,
Trepanning---with circular ſaws, &c.
Midwifery---improved by Doctors Louder, Orme, &c.
Pocket---in pouches and caſes,
Teeth, for drawing, ſcaling and cleaning.
Diſſecting knives in caſes, elaſtic and common Catheters, elaſtic Steel-truſſes, elaſtic Gum-ſyringes of various ſizes, Mudges-in-haler, Splints, Needles, Lancets, Trocars, &c.

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| Patent medicines. | Britiſh oil, |
| Anderſon's pills, | Bateman's drops, |
| Hooper's ditto, | Turlington's balſam, |
| Daffy's elixir, | James's fever powders, &c. |
| Godfrey's cordial, | |

Their cuſtomers may depend on being ſupplied with freſh and genuine Medicines of the firſt quality, as they intend to keep up their aſſortment by frequent importations. Jan. 18,

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East Whiteland, Jan. 18, 1785.

## TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good lime-ſtone land, two thirds thereof is cleared, 18 acres of which is of the beſt of meadow, watered by never failing ſtreams, the plough land as good as the neighbourhood can produce; there is a lime kiln and quarry about the center of the farm, which makes it convenient for liming, a young orchard of 100 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and the old orchard bears ſufficient to make from ten to twenty hogſheads of cyder yearly, with a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on the firſt floor and entry, ſix on the ſecond, with a leanto kitchen, and cellars nearly under the whole, there is a ſpring of good water near the door, with a well and pump in it in the yard, with a ſtone barn and ſtabling that will contain thirty head of cattle, and other neceſſary out-houſes.

Likewiſe a plantation, containing 150 acres of good lime ſtone land, two thirds thereof cleared, five acres of meadow made, and much more may be made, as that never failing ſtream the Valley creek runs through it, with fall ſufficient for a mill; there is a lime kiln and quarry on ſaid premiſes, with a bearing orchard of 120 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, that are now in their prime; the plough land is in good order as it has been limed over twice within theſe 12 years; there is a log dwelling-houſe and barn on the premiſes, as it lies adjoining to the afore-mentioned place, both would make one capital farm. They will be ſold together or ſeparate as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. Any perſon or perſons may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the firſt mentioned farm.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

N. B. If they are ſold previous to the firſt of March, poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of April. ¶

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## To be LETT for a Number of Years,

on moderate terms, and may be entered on the firſt day of March next,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 37 acres, about one half whereof are excellent meadows, the other good upland, with a good bearing orchard of the beſt kinds of fruit; there are alſo on the premiſes, a good frame barn, hay-houſe, ſtables and other out-houſes, and a well of good water at the door. For terms, apply to Chriſtian Deſhong, at the Governor's mill, on Germantown road, or to Godfrey Gebler, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bank.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Peter Deſhong, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bonds, notes or book-debts, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, that they may be enabled to ſettle the accounts of the ſaid eſtate.

CHRISTIAN DESHONG, )
GODFREY GEBLER, ) Execut.

N. B. Boulting-Cloths of all kinds to be had. Enquire at the above mill. Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1785.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 6th of the 8th Month laſt, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, a pale coloured bay HORSE, without brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 8 years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame. § BENJAMIN HUTTON.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, ſituate on both ſides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a ſufficient quantity of beſt watered meadow. The dwelling-houſe is an elegant well finiſhed ſtone building, on a high ſituation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the houſe near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and ſtored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are alſo on the place, a ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſpring-houſes, barn, ſtables, coach-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, &c. a valuable ſhad fiſhery, and an inexhauſtible quarrey of limeſtone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty ſhillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premiſes one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a ſmall expence of repair, will each let at the ſame rate, and are likely to increaſe in value; alſo a valuable ferry on the premiſes, with a good new ſtrong ferry-boat, ſcow-ropes, &c. the uſe of which is increaſing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are ſome of the moſt capital griſt-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman reſiding on it. For terms of ſale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ctf. Jan. 1.

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## *A Courſe of Lectures on Electricity*,

WILL be delivered by the ſubſcriber, at the UNIVERSITY, on the evenings of Tueſday and Thurſday, the 18th and 20th inſtant, which will be repeated, for a few weeks, on the ſame evenings in each week reſpectively. And for the ſake of ſuch as cannot conveniently attend at the above times, a Lecture will alſo be given every Saturday evening.

The preſent improved ſtate of Electricity will enable the ſubſcriber to exhibit a number of new and intereſting experiments, never yet exhibited at any public lecture in this city.

Tickets of admittance to be had of the ſubſcriber, at the Univerſity. For the Courſe 7/6; For a ſingle Lecture 2/9.

The lecture will begin each evening preciſely at 7 o'clock.

*Philad. Jan.* 12, 1785. ¶ R. PATTERSON.

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January 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Weſt-Town, on FRIDAY, the 28th inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. This eſtate is capable of improvements on the meadow land, to produce a great quantity of hay, and has near 80 acres of woodland, well timbered; the arable land good for paſture and grain, and conveniently divided, with water in each field; adjoining lands of Widow Norris, Thomas Darlington, Thomas and Titus Taylor, John Davis and others; diſtant two miles from the New Court-Houſe, 18 from the borough of Cheſter, 16 from Wilmington, and 22 from Philadelphia. Late the eſtate of John Hunt, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. Some objections that aroſe on the day of ſale laſt appointed will be removed, and the premiſes certainly ſtruck off this time.

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## FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT and ſaw-mill, on Red Clay Creek, with 100 acres of good land, or a ſmaller quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. The mill-houſe built with ſtone, 30 by 50 feet, and two ſtories high, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of excellent burrs, the other country ſtones, is very convenient for merchant and country work, and will be delivered in the beſt repair. On ſaid premiſes and near the mills are two dwelling-houſes, ſufficient to accommodate two families, with a large barn, cellared under the whole, with ſtables for horſes and cattle; ſituate in Chriſtiana Hundred, New Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, about nine miles from Wilmington, where there is an excellent market, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, a little inferior to that of Philadelphia, eight miles from Newport, and ſeventeen from the Head of Elk.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valuable farm adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, with a large proportion of excellent meadow, watered by a never-failing ſtream. On ſaid farm is a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a dairy-houſe and granary with other out-houſes, very convenient for a farmer, as alſo a large frame barn and hayhouſe cellared underneath, with good ſtables, &c. The whole in tolerable good repair.

As it is preſumed that no perſon would purchaſe without viewing, particular deſcription is unneceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, have every neceſſary Information. JOHN GARRETT.

January 4, 1785. §

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## TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on by the middle of the Third Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, whereon Joſhua Sharpleſs now dwells, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Wilmington, lying on the road from ſaid borough to the Great Valley, one mile and an half from Concord Meeting-houſe, containing 175 acres, 40 thereof well timbered, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, part of which is and may be watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a good bearing Orchard of excellent fruit, the fields convenient, with ſufficiency of water in moſt of them. There is on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone Dwelling-houſe, with a log kitchen and lodging room adjoining, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe near the door, a log barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, granary, &c. The whole of ſaid premiſes in good tenantable repair.

One third of the purchaſe-money will be expected down, the remainder may be paid in yearly payments without intereſt. For further particulars apply to MICAJAH SPEAKMAN, near Concord Meeting-houſe. † *Firſt month 5th*, 1785.

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THE inhabitants of this city are hereby requeſted, when any PUBLIC PUMPS are out of repair, to apply to the following perſons, viz. From the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet to the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, to MICHAEL FOX, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite John Morris, Eſq; and from the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the north ſide of South-ſtreet, to THOMAS DIXEY, in South-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

By Order of the Board of Wardens,
GEORGE HONEY, Clerk.

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*PHILADELPHIA*: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.